# EL PASO HERALD

New York's Sewage Disposal Plans Call For \$37,000, 000 in Expenditures.

WAGON DRIVERS ARE WORKING BIG GRAFT

EW YORK, N. Y., April 26,-Plans for a great sewage dispossi plant which will involve the building of a new island three miles out at sea and the expenditure of more than \$37,000,000 for its completion and the purification of all the city's waters, have been completed berg, which when they are finally put into effect, will give this city the

into effect, will give this city the most efficient sewage disposal system in the country.

At present the city's sewage flows into the rivers in which a great part remains, carried back and forth by the tide, instead of going out to sea. Under the new plan, however, this will all be done away with. Broadly speaking this remarkable plan calls for a 12 foot tunnel under Brooklyn to an island to be indit in the shallower waters three miles out at sea, off Coney Island. Through this tunnel the sewage would be pumped to the new island where all the impurites would be eliminated before it is finally allowed to flow into the ocean. The cost of building the island has been placed at \$61,000 and its dimensions as now planned are 1900 feet in length by 1000 feet in width, giving, an area of about 40 acres. A harbor will be provided for tank steamers which will be employed as carriers of the sludge removed from the water before it is allowed to flow into the sea.

New Lines of Graft.

into the sea. New Lines of Graft. New Lines of Graft.

New lines of organized graft have been developed so rapidly here since the beginning of the investigation of the police department that it takes something out of the ordinary to make New Tork sit up and take notice. However, the discovery of organized theft among the drivers of the delivery wagons of the city's merchants amounting, it is believed, to \$2,000,000 a year is attracting much attention and the baring of the whole situation will be closely followed.

Assistant district attorney Brothers has begun the investigation as the result of the statements of one man who confessed to receiving stolen property amounting to more than \$50,000 and revealed a system of theirs to the district attorney which would account for the more than \$2,000,000 worth of goods the Merchants' association says is stolen yearly from reputable business houses here.

is stolen yearly from ness houses here.

How! Is Raised.

With the selection of the plans for New York's \$12,080,000 courthouse as a result of the competition in which practically all the country's most prominent architects have been engaged, a howl of criticism has arisen here as the opening of a controversy which promises to involve the whole archipromises to involve the whole archipator in save neithing of tectural profession, to say nothing of

tectural profession, to say nothing of the public.

Of course, some persons have been unkind enough to hint that the \$506,000 fee which goes to the successful architect may be largely responsible for the criticisms of disgruntled competitors. As a matter of fact, however, the chief cause lies in the fact that the successful plans call for a round building, patterned somewhat after the Coliseum of ancient Rome, a type practically unknown in this part of the world. Ever since the award was made criticisms have been pouring in pointing out all sorts of real or fancied defects.

New York never has had a business building of this shape and does not know quite what to make of it, and it is probable that the controversy will rage fiercely before the matter is

ill rage flercely before the matter is

Wife Is Higher Authority. Sonsinlaw throughout the country and daughtersinlaw as well will undoubtedly be interested in a decision rendered here to the effect that the wife and not the motherinlaw is the higher authority in the home—that is, of course, from a legal standpoint. As a matter of fact this crushing blow to the motherinlaw system resulted. to the motheriniaw system resulted from the complaint of a wife who left her husband's home and refused to return as long as his mother lived with

rendering this remarkable detake it necessary. The plaintiff in his case has not sufficient income to mintain two homes, and the mother as not the means nor ability to supbas not the means nor ability to supbort herself. Under these conditions
he is justified in providing a place for
her in his own home, provided she recognizes that place and keeps it. Thus
she can have no say whatever regarding the management and control of
the home; this belongs to the wife, and
if the husband's mother makes discord
where there should be harmony, interferes with the wife's control and
management, even at the request of
her son, or by her own improper conduct and thoughtless language makes
the home unpleasant and distressing
to the defendant, then the wife will be
justified in leaving her husband and
requiring support from him elsewhere." Under these conditio

reaching Blind Children.

The remarkable steps which have been made in this city in the education of blind children have just been exidenced by a striking report showing the progress of those in the public schools where they come into active competition with normal children.

Entirely aside from institutions depoted solely to the education of the blind, the lower grades of the public schools now contain no less than 145 rightless pupils who are being taught to do and say and learn all that their more fortunate brothers and sisters are doing and saying and learning. Members of the same classes, where they are given the very same tasks and are judged as severely, the blind children are proving themselves remarkably proficient, eager and quick. Accombined to Miss Einroham, who has bly proficient, eager and quick. According to Miss Bingham, who has tharge of the work for the blind aupils in the board of education, there pupils in the board of examples of these little professors being are plenty of examples of these little professors. There is no partiality about it." maintains Miss Bingham, for we mark them just as strictly as we of the other children. They are all in the same room, the sighted and the blind. We make no distinguishing segregations. We make them forget that they are blind. When the others have their spelling lesson the blind children have their spelling, too. There is nothing that we cannot teach them all simultaneously excepting penmanship and drawing." Even in athletics the spirit of equality is being developed and one blind boy who is an ective member of the Public School athletic league actually participates in many contests.

Music Clubs to Meet on Const. Chicago, III. April 25.—Los Angeles. Cal. was selected as the meeting place of the 1915 convention of the national federation of musical clubs.

Establishment of Methodist Church in America Due to Barbara Heck.

AMERICANS FOUND RELIGIOUS ORDERS

ASHINGTON, D. C., April 26 .-The establishment of the great Methodist church in America owes much to the devoted energy of

early converts of John Wesley. She succeeded in interesting a number of people sufficiently to give subscriptions toward the erection of a church for the new denomination. The building on John street in New York was the first Methodist church built in America. Most of the labor connected with the building was done by her cousin. Philip Embury, the pastor of the church, but Barbera Heck is credited with having whitewashed the walls with her own hands.

American women have been most active in the foreign mission field, carrying the Christian religion to every land which would receive them. The laws of many countries prohibited women from receiving instruction from a man, but the woman missionary would be received and welcomed. Mary Lyon, the founder of Mt. Holyoke seminary, was one of the leaders in religious missionary seal. For years not a class graduated from her seminary which did not include one or more missionaries ready for the field, and it is said that during the first six years of her presidency, not a pupil left the school without a firm religious faith.

In Revival of Church Custom.

is Revival of Church Custom.
The order of deaconesses, which
ow exists in a number of the Protest-The order of deaconesses, which now exists in a number of the Protestant churches, is a revival of the carlier church custom which had fallen into disuse for centuries. The first of the modern deaconess houses was founded at Kaiserwerth, Germany, in 1826, by pastor Theodore Fliedner, of the United Evanse-lical church. The diocesan Deaconess institution was established in London, in 1861, as a part of the Church of England, and the Church of Scotland adopted the office of deaconess in 1887-88.

In America the first sisterhood was in the parish of the Holy communion of New York. It was initiated in 1845 and fully established in 1857. It was authorized by Dr. Muhlenherg and bishop Potter. A deaconess sisterhood also was organized in Mobile, in 1864. The canen providing for the regular establishment of the order of deaconesses was passed for the Episcopal churches in America in 1889 and buildings for deaconesses was passed for the Episcopal churches in America in 1889 and buildings for deaconesses was passed for the Episcopal churches in America in 1889 and buildings for deaconesses was passed for the Episcopal churches in America in 1889 and buildings for deaconesses training schools were begun in New York and Philadelphia in 1900 and 1801.

The Methodist church authorized the establishment of the order in its denomination in the general conference of 1888, and the first training school of that church was the Elizabeth Gamble Deaconess Home opened in Cincinnati the same year. Most of the large cities pow have deaconess homes of several denominations, and the uni-

several denominations, and the uni-rms of the deaconesses are recognized crywhere. Their work includes everyunate humanity.

In large cities the deaconesses are oing valiant work for the arrest of ie social evil. Sometimes they visit doing valiant work for the arrest of the social evil. Sometimes they risit bolice stations, attend juvenile courts, leek after wayward girls, nurse the slek poor, conduct all kinds of educational classes, in addition to acting as pastor's assistants and attending to a large amount of parish visiting. Their work is now being classified according to their separate callings. There are nurse deaconesses, teacher desconesses. urse deaconesses, teacher deaconesses missionary deaconesses and deacon-esses, whose activities may include these three and many other vocations. There are thousands of them in this ceuntry now, and each year the train-ing schools are turning out hundreds of consecrated young women who will devote their lives to the moral uplift of the world.

Work of Catholic Women, Werk of Catholic Women, Catholic women in America have been active in many beneficent works from colonial days. The founder of the or-der of the Sisters of Charity and its der of the Sisters of Charity and its first superioress was Elizabeth A. Seton, a convert to Catholicism. In 1811 her little hand located in St. Joseph's valley, Maryland, and a copy of the regulations used for the Daughters of Charity, founded by St. Vincent de Paul, was procured from France for their guidance. At the time she established this inslitution, Mrs. Seton was a young widow with children. She did not in any way neglect her duties as a mother to her own family, even when engaging in a broader work and arrangements were always made in arrangements were always mad full recognition of the obligations she

bore to them.

The founder of Georgetown convent in Georgetown, D. C., which was the first Visitation house in America, was Miss Alice Lalor, afterward known as mother Teresa. She was born in Ireland but came to America in 1774 with her slight, who had married an American the content of the

mother Teresa. She was born in Ireland but came to America in 1774 with her sister, who had married an American merchant. On the vessel she became acquainted with Mrs. McDermott and Mrs. Sharpe and the three decided that they were called upon to go into cloistered life.

When father Neals became president of Georgetown college he established these three women temporarily with the "Poor Clares," some religious women driven by persecution from France, who were vainly trying to establish a school as a means of support. Their rules were so rigorous and their poverty so extreme that few scholars applied. At first Alice Lalor and her friends boarded in this convent and taught, but soon it was apparent that the rule of St. Clare requiring the women to go barefooted was so austere as to be unsuited to the needs of the community, so father Neale established them in a house. This was the beginning of the Convent school of the Visitation in which so many of the most distinguished women of the country have been educated. tent school of the Wistation in which so many of the most distinguished women of the country have been educated during the past century. There was considerable difficulty about placing the institution under visitation rules because the founders had not been members of a religious order, but after father Neale became coadjutor to archbishop Carroll he resolved to admit the elsters to simple vows. When he became archbishop himself, in 1815, he admitted the oldest sisters to selemn vows, and the etablishment of the institution was complete.

the institution was complete. lardy is another Catholic work had a great inspment are country. She was born in Louisiasm and took her first vows in the Order of the Sacred Heart in 1825, when only 16 years old, and at that early age she assisted in the establishment of a convent in an adjoining parish which, by 1872, contained over 200 inmates. During this year the Asiatic cholera raged in Louisiana and the convent was destroyed as a part the convent was destroyed as a part of its ravages, sithough mother Harcay stood at her post until the place was closed by orders of the church. She was then ordered to go north as superior of the Convent or New York. At the time of the Chicago fire,

At the time of the Chicago fire,

Charities and the work she has been able to do for the church. She lives in the game. Turning to his father, the little prince demanded to be sent to Cettinge.

Cettinge.

Why?" asked the king.

The prince thought for a moment and

American Delegation Goes to Investigate European Financial Systems.

PLAN MORTGAGE LOAN BANKS FOR FARMERS

N EW YORK, April 26.—A further joit is to be given the high cost of living if the of living if the delegation of 100 Americans which sailed from here for Barbara Heck who was one of the Naples today succeeds in its endeavor early converts of John Wesley. She to devise a separate banking system

made under the auspices of the souther of commercial congress. Its aim is to place cheap meney at the disposal of American farmers in order to increase agricultural production and to lower the cost of producting food.

Secretary of agriculture Houston tepresented the administration at the farewell given to the commission. President Wilson takes a keen interest in the undertaking and addressed the delegates personally before they left washington.

The commission is headed by seven commissioners bearing the credentials of president Wilson and secretary of state Bryan. They will make a report to congress upon the practicability of establishing farmers' cooperative banks and a mortigage bank system in the United States, copied after the agricultural credit systems of European countries. Besides the federal commissioners there are delegates representing about three-fourths of the states of the Union who will make a report to a committee of nine governors appointed at the last conference of the state executives. In this way official recommendations will be placed before congress and the state legislatures urging a consideration of the credit requirements of the farmers legislatures urging a consideration of the credit requirements of the farmers both as a means of assisting the farm-ers and of relieving the consumers of the country from the burden of the high cost of living.

Will Aid Currency Reform.

The work of the commission is closely connected with the effects of the banking and commercial interests to secure currency reform. The principal claim of those seeking currency reform is that under the present banking system which permits banks to redeposit their funds with other banks who in turn deposit them in Chicago or New York, the tendency is to collect the surplus of the nation's funds in the big speculative centers where they stimulate stock gambling. The currency reformers went permission, and tended the hanks to lend more freely and with better returns to those enmanufacturing work.

The American commission on agricultural cooperation similarly wants a supplementary banking system built up which will be controlled by the farmers and which will divert a large portion of the savings of rural communities to the development of the farms. Will Aid Currency Reform.

on of the savings of rural communi-on of the savings of rural communi-es to the development of the farms. It is claimed that in Germany such a ystem has been able to supply as high as 98 percent of all the money required by the German farmers for their oprating expenses from such deposits. Similar systems are in operation in hearity, every country of Europe. Ti is to study the operation of these systems that the commission is visiting

Seeks Mortgage Banking System The second attempt of the commis-sion will be to secure the establishment of a mortgage banking system in the United States. Such a system in Germany has brought over \$2,000,000. 000 to the German landowners for the development and improvement of their

It is declared that if a mortgage banking system could be established in the United States billions of dollars f additional money could be secured for the farmers at much lower rates and on better terms and that with the great development in American farms which this money would make possible, the problem of food produc-tion in the United States, which is rapidly becoming worse, would be

The Commissioners.
The federal commissioners apointed by the president are senator Duncan U. Fletcher, lawyer-farmer, and president of the Southern commercial congress; senator Thomas P. Gore, of Oklahoma, chairman of the senate com-mittee on agriculture; representative Moss of Indiana, who was a farmer before he entered congress and is now chairman of the house committee on expenditures in the department of ag-riculture; Col. Harvie Jordan, former president of the Farmer's union; Ken-yon L. Butterfield, a member of presi-dent Roosevelt's country life commis-sion and president of Amherst college; John Lee Coulter, the government's expert on agricultural statistics and Dr. Clarence J. Owens, managing director of the southern commercial con-

The state delegates include farmers, bankers, lawyers and economists, cent Astor was appointed a delegate from New York by governor Sulzer and the prime minister of Saskatche-wan heads a delegation of Canadians representing four provinces of the Do-minion. The commission returns from Europe in August and will then pre-

mother Hardy organized bazars in each of the 25 institutions under her direction, and sent the proceeds, amounting to thousands of dollars to be distributed among the sufferers, after this she was sent to Paris to give mother Goetz the benefit of her business judgment. Upon mother Goetz' death she was sent back to America to attend to business matters connected with the Manhattanville property. At this time she established the Tabernack society in connection property. At this time she established the Tabernacle society in connection with the Sodality of the Children of Mary. In 1876, she was sent to visit the convents of Spain. Afterward, accompanied by mother Lebon, she visited the convents in Belgium, England and Italy in 1888 and Italy. In 1882, she had to return to Manhattanville, as the city was eneroaching upon their property. It is doubtful if any other woman in any religious work was ever more widely known and respected for her exceptional business ability, as well as her sterling qualities of mind and characteristics. It is father's attitude toward terling qualities of mind and charac-

New York Woman Made Countess. Several American women outside of convent walls have received recogni-tion from the Catholic church for their good works. The countess Anne Leary of New York was made a countess by pope Leo XIII. because of her great charities and the work she has been solle to do for the church She like

The prince thought for a moment and I

Scutari.

Forty Thousand Women to March In Suffrage Parade



Marchers Will Be Led by "Gen." Jones; Will Wear Hats Costing 42e Each,

N EW YORK, N. Y., April 26.— Women on horseback, women in coaches, chariots and wagons; women on foot, yes, and men on foot, too, will take part in the annual woman suffrage parade next week. According to the predictions of those in charge every state in the union will be represented when the order to march is given and the procession headed by delegations from the states in which women have won the ballot with Miss Inez Milholiand on horse-back starts up Fifth avenue.

with Miss Inez Milholland on horse-back starts up Fifth avenue.

May Be 40,000 in Line.

About 30,000 or 40,000 will be in line, according to Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, who is chairman of the parade combilitée. Past the reviewing stand to Carnegie hall the procession will march, with not even a halt to convert march, with not even a half to convert the many arch enemies of suffrage who have been invited to seats in the stand and who have announced their intention of accepting and being present. At Carnegie hall the Women's Political union will hold a special meeting when the parade disbands and meetings will be held by other suffrage organizations in various halls throughout the city. out the city, the 42 Cent Hats.

Those women who do not wear special parade costumes will be asked to wear the suffrage Easter hats, which cost 42 cents each, 3 cents more than last year, but this may be due to the rising cost of living. No feathers or flowers will adorn this hat. Only rib-

Son of King Victor Thinks

R OME, Italy, April 26.—A valiant champion of little Montenegro is prince Humbert, the 9 year old

son of king Victor of Italy. Prince Humbert does not approv. of his

may that Italy was in thorough accord

with the other powers in demanding

that the Montenegrins lift the siege of

A few days ago prince Humbert was "playing war" with his sisters in the

royal nursery. The king was an amused

spectator of the game. Prince Humbert

was the Montenegrin leader and he "killed off" all the Turks his sisters-

in the game. Turning to his father, the

Montenegro.

ACROBATS OFFER

the Balkan war and learn

Italy Should Help Little

SKIN TO PRINCESS

New York suffraget parade. The picture shows here in her famous "hiking" had cessed. The delighted patient capcostume and carrying her staff and "Votes for Women" sign. Below is Miss Thex Milholland on horseback and in a costume in which she recently took part in a suffrage pageant. She will lead the parade up Fifth avenue on

beas will be allowed. Mrs. E. Liv-ingston Hunt, chairman of the Paris hat committee, says that while the hat was designed primarily for the parade it is also meant to make women see that very pretty and attractive millinery may be obtained by the expenditure of a very small sum of

After the parade-if the participants in the demonstration are not too tired-many suffragists will take part

This is an innovation resulting from he "hiking" of general Rosalle Jones, who inaugurated the "back to nature" who inaugurated the "back to nature" idea in suffrage campaigning. Mrs. Caroline Lexow and Mrs. Florence Maule Cooley will "camp out," and as soon as ceremonies incidental to the parade are over, will pack up their kits and depart for parts rural. Many others have pledged themselves to take part in the "suffrage camp." Little tents bearing the legends, "Votes for Women. 1915," will be erected, fluttering with green, purple and white flags. Passing farmers and farm hands will be halted, forcibly restrained and decorated with "Votes for Women" badges and suffrage flags, and only

Why are you not with him?

enemie. They're all Turks, anyway.

The Princess and the Acrobats.

Another incident to royalty which has

provoked widespread discussion befell princess Isabelle, duchess of Genoa, re-

A year ago the duchess was passing

on foot through her country place, or

the outskirts of a tiny village, when her attention was attracted to a party of

strolling acrobats, quite as much

eagerly.
They kept the appointment.

which she was rubbing her arm for rheu-

(Continued on next

words with care.

finally.

every country in the United States. The parade will march eight abreast to make a more impressive appearance and to get through earlier. Leading the entire procession will be the representatives of the nine enfranchised states. It is hoped to have some of the governors of these states and conthe governors of these states and con-gressional delegations in the parade. Fach marcher in this division will carry an American flag. Following them will be the Woman's Political union, led by 16 horsewomen, followed by the standard bearer carrying the suffrage colors. All will be dressed in white with oursele green and white ffrage colors. All will be dressed in hite with purple, green and white

On the night of the parade a suffrage pageant is to take place in the Met-ropolitan opera house. Following the stage performance addresses will be stage performance addresses will be delivered upon suffrage by many persons, among them Col. Rooseveit, who accepted the invitation to speak with the statement that "it would be a pleasure to address the suffragists of New York." It is said the colonel's remarks will be strictly along lines of suffrage.

For the purpose of the pageant the suffragists have found a lot of difficulty in locating 47 "beautiful" men to maich the beautiful women to take part in it. The men are to represent the states of the union. One man was found, and New York city was scoured for the rest.

## remembered that his mother and grandfather were Montenegrins. "Well," he replied, "I think you ought to be there fighting, but as you are not, suppose I ought to go to grandpapa and show him that we are on his side. "You see Italy is still fighting in Tripoli and I am required here," replied the But suppose you were not required go to Montenegro?" King Victor hesitated and chose his "No, I do not think so," he said Prince Humbert shouldered his toy

gun and shook his head.
"I think it is very wrong of you," he said amphatically. "I am going to practice so that I can kill all of granduapa's Fourth American Peace Congress Is to Be Held in St. Louis.

> NOTABLE MEN ARE ITS ACTIVE WORKERS

ST. LOUIS, Me., April 26.—Notices of the fourth American peace congress to be held in St. Louis, beginning May 1, and continuing until their poverty as by the cleverness of their tricks. She watched them for some May 3, will be read in all churches throughout the central west tomorrow. time, then made an appointment with On Tuesday, the Missouri Oratorical contest of the Intercollegiate Peace association will take place in the Graham Memorial chapel of Washington university at St. Louis, in which six Missouri universities and colleges will connect on Wednesday or the Compact of their leader for them all to come to the castle and perform. This they accepted duches was quite at home with them, listened to their stories, gave them a good dinner, paid them well and sent Missouri universities and colleges will compete. On Wednesday morning peace exercises will be held in all high schools, colleges and universities in Missouri, and in the afternoon the dedication of the \$500.000 Jefferson Memorial building will take place and the marble statue of Thomas Jefferson in its rotunda will be unveiled. The opening of the congress proper will be ushered in by an address of welcome in the Odeon at 10 a. m. Thursday, May 1. them away with new clothes. Then she forgot all about them.

Months passed. One day the duchess was horribly burned as the liquid with which she was rubbing her arm to the matism caught fire. Throughout the kingdom it was published that the wound was an ugly one and that it Peace organizations charts, warren's organizations charts. REDIRATIONS, educa

Border Constantly and Zealously Guarded Against Invaders.

CROSSING OF ONE AIRSHIP IS CAUSE

PARKS, France, April 26.—French army posts on the German frontier hate been the German frontier between the contract of the co tier have been provided with pow-erful searchlights that sweep the heavens at irregular intervals throughout the ens at irregular intervals throughout the night on the lookout for alien dirigibles. This is the latest development in the watchfulness with which the French are guarding the German line, especially since the landing of the Zeppelin at Luneville a week or so ago.

To test the vigilance of the lookout, French airships errige unannounced along

French airships cruise unannounced along the 242-mile border and wee to the luckless picket who fails to detect their presence. All roads leading near the frontier are guarded as never before. The wayfarer near the German line encounters frequent patrols who observe sharply but do not challenge. Among the offcers of the French army a favorite tople for discussion and concern is the possible start of 24 hours the German might get in the case of war. The fate of the French nation, they say, might depend upon the prompt intelligence of a ser-

Alarm Quckly Given.
The wires leading from the frontier to Paris were alive with the alarm when the Zeppelin crossed the border and descended at Luneville. Intelligence officers at the Nancy headquarters received from watchers along the frontier four telephone calls telling of the passage of the aircraft. The posts on all that part of the line were astir with alarm and doubt; a thousand field glasses swept the haze and fog of the heavens for a glimpse of the unwelcome visitor. At Paris, the war ministry was promptly notified by telephone. The

French air cavalry, especially the aeroplanists at Nancy, scurred to their hangars and remained there in momentury readiness to take wing and reconnoiter the German side for movements of troops. Since then the French war ministry has not relaxed its vigilance, rather it has been increased.

Bee Sting as a Cure. A man stung by a bee the other day has thus discovered an unusual cure for catarrhal opthalmin, and has brought his case to the attention of Dr. Tarnawski. The doctor's matient was suffering from double estarrhal opthalmus that had resisteed all orthodox treatments. He was stung by a bee on his left eyelid. When he woke up the next morning, he found that the light was no longer painful to his eye and that the tured another bee and had it sting him on the other eye. The next morning it

The beauty of the rose has been enhanced greatly by a new soil treatment recently discovered in an odd manner. When the first excavations were made for the Paris subway a gardener carted away a few loads of the clay dumpings. He tried roses on the soil thus procured, and to his amazement they grew finer than in the highly prized clays. Since then there has been a great demand from rose growers for subway soil. The roses grown on this soil have been dubbed "subway roses." They have extraordinarily vivid colors and exquisite odor and are taking all prizes at the spring horticultural shows where they have been allotted a section to themselves.

Goby Makes Discovery.

M. Goby, a French scientist, has derised an apparatus for the application of the X-ray to microscopic work which is expected to have a very important besring on the study of the smaller organisms. Many of these sman organisms, because of their capacity, have resisted all attempts to obtain any accurate knowledge of their functions.

To examine such an object properly with a microscope it must be sufficiently transparent to permit the passage of light through it; exceedingly fine sec-tions are taken of bodies sufficiently large to permit of this being done, but there are many other organizations too small to cut, and not susceptible of examination by the X-ray for the same reason. In M. Goby's apparatus the ob-ject to be examined is placed on a photographic plate without the interposition of black paper. Then by a special process concentrated X rays are projected on it. A life-size radiograph which, on being enlarged in the ordinary way, makes a very complete study possible is thus obtained. Invents Flying Bicycle.

"Aviette" is the name given to a fiv-ing machine propelled by the leg-power of the operator, treading as he would on a bicycle. It is being tried out at Meaux, near Paris, by M. Etienne, a military telegrapher attached to the third Hussars. He can rise from the earth and fly from 150 to 200 feet. The physical efforts in starting is considerable, but after the start Etienne does not find the work harder than running. With experience and a perfected machine, he believes, a man could probably fly half or three-quarters of an hour with-out excessive fatigue.

publics of Central and South America publics of Central and South Americahave sent delegations to represent
them at the congress. As early as
March 15, 11 peace societies, 15 Central and South American republics, 14
states, 11 women's organizations, 21
educational institutions, 11 commercial
organizations and even the far away
territory of Hawall had already selected their delegates. Since then the
number has probably increased two
fold The fourth American Peace congress promises to be the largest peace
meeting ever gathered in the history
of the world.

Carnegie a Delegate.

Carnegie a Delegate.

The delegates at large include Antrew Carnegie, who has given \$11,000,000 toward the furtherance of internadonary pence; representative Richard Bartholdt, of St. Louis, president of the ceace courgess; Charles W. Fairbanks, former wice president of the United States; John Barret, director general of he Pan-American union at Washing-on, D. C.: Thomas E. Greene, of Chi-ago, and Charles A. Towne, of New

Women Take Prominent Part. At this peace congress the womer will occupy a more prominent position than they did at the other three con-

(Continued on next page).